

Peoples Vase Mecum



JOHN A. SEAVERNS

THE
PEOPLE'S VADE-MECUM
COMPRISING A COLLECTION OF
VALUABLE RECEIPTS
OF GENERAL USEFULNESS



FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ALSO, CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE

Compilations on the subject of Farriery, etc.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by JOHN HODGE, Secretary
MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL CO., in the office of the Librarian
of Congress at Washington.

PUBLISHED BY

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL CO.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

M. C. Richardson & Co., Printers, Lockport, N. Y.

Time and Distance Table,
*Showing the Difference in Time and No. of Miles between New York
 and Washington, and the Principal Cities in the Country.*

MILES from N YORK.	Time at 12 (noon) in New York.	CITIES.	Time at 12 (noon) in Washington.	MILES from WASH'N.
150	11 53 A. M.	.... Albany.....	12 10 P. M.	371
185	11 50 "	.... Baltimore....	12 02 "	40
236	12 12 P. M.	.... Boston	12 24 "	561
422	11 41 A. M.	.... Buffalo.....	11 53 A. M.	405
898	11 06 "	.... Chicago....	11 18 "	845
799	11 19 "	.... Cincinnati...	11 31 "	601
791	11 30 "	.... Cleveland...	11 42 "	529
650	11 24 "	.... Columbus....	11 36 "	503
663	11 24 "	.... Detroit.....	11 12 "	691
825	11 14 "	.... Indianapolis...	11 02 "	770
924	11 14 "	.... Louisville....	11 26 "	737
401	11 58 "	.... Montreal....	12 10 P. M.	962
1597	10 56 "	.... New Orleans...	10 44 A. M.	1822
....	12 00 noon.	.... New York....	12 12 P. M.	225
87	11 56 A. M.	.... Philadelphia...	12 08 "	138
431	11 36 "	.... Pittsburgh....	11 48 A. M.	374
353	11 46 "	.... Richmond....	11 58 "	130
1987	10 55 "	.... St. Louis....	11 07 "	942
225	11 48 "	.... Washington...	12 00 noon.	....
563	11 33 "	.... Wheeling....	11 45 A. M.	401

Principal Governments of the World.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	NAME OF RULER.	TITLE.	FORM OF GOVERNMENT.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph I.	Emperor.....	Absolute Monarchy.
Argentine Conf'd'n.	B. Mitre.....	President.....	Federate Republic.
Brazil.....	Don Pedro II.	Emperor.....	Hereditary Monarchy.
Chili.....	Jose Joaq. Perez.	President.....	Republic.
China.....	Ki-tsiang.....	Emperor.....	Absolute Monarchy.
Danmark.....	Christian IX.	King	Lim. Mon. with Prov. States
Egypt.....	Ismael Pacha.....	Viceroy	Absolute Monarchy.
France.....	.....	.....	Const. Mon.—Sen. and Legis
Great Brit. in	Victoria I.	Queen	Lim. Mon.—Lords and Com'
Greece.....	George I.	King	Lim. Mon.—Two Chamber
Holland.....	William III.	King	Lim. Mon.—Two Chambers
Honduras.....	Jose Medina.....	President	Republic.
Italy.....	Victor Emanuel II	King	Lim. Mon.—Two Chambers
Mexico.....	B. Juarez.....	President	Republic.
Nicaragua.....	Tomas Martinez.	President	Republic.
Prussia.....	William I.	King	Lim. Mon.—Two Chambers
Portugal.....	Luis I.....	King	Lim. Mon.—One Chamber.
Persia.....	Nasser ed Nint.	Schah	Absolute Despotism.
Peru.....	Gen. Prado.....	President	Republic.
Russia.....	Alexander II.	Czar	Absolute Monarchy.
Sweden and Norway	Charles XV.	King	Lim. Mon.—With Legislat'
Spain.....	Gen. Prim.....	President	Lim. Mon.—With Legislat'
States of the Church.	Pius IX.	Pope	Absolute Sovereignty.
Switzerland.....	M. Knuzel.....	Pres. of Diet	Federate Republic.
Turkey.....	Abdul Aziz.....	Sultan	Absolute Monarchy.
United States.....	U. S. Grant.....	President	Fed. Rep.—Two Houses Cong

THE

PEOPLE'S VADE-MECUM;

COMPRISED A COLLECTION OF

VALUABLE RECIPES,

Compilations on the subject of Farriery, Etc.

P R E F A C E .

THIS little work is presented to the friends of the "Gargling Oil," not doubting but they will find some things useful therein, which will cause them to preserve it for future reference. There are those, to be sure, into whose hands it may fall, who have never used the Oil; such as have used it, will know its value, and appreciate it. Those unacquainted with it will, by a trial, find it the best Embrocation ever known.

The compiler of this work has endeavored to present, in the smallest compass, an amount of information of such a varied and valuable character, as will make it a welcome visitor and cherished friend of every family that may be fortunate enough to obtain it.

The subject of Farriery is treated in a manner which, though concise, is quite comprehensive. The work cannot fail to be useful to the farmer, and his wife and daughters will find the numerous practical Recipes included therein, to be not only highly useful, but in a majority of them, that the ingredients are at hand or easily procurable.

For every-day reference, no work has been published containing the same information in such a form as to be generally accessible, such matter being usually found only in expensive or rare works not within the reach of all classes.

A single glance will at once satisfy the reader that for a work of the size, this little book contains a wonderful amount of valuable information, of a really useful and practical character, and adapted to the every-day requirements of all well ordered households. As such the compiler presents it to the public, confident that it will be worthy of careful preservation.

Please hang this up for ready reference.

VALUABLE MEDICINAL RECIPES.

Cure for Rattlesnake Bites and other Poisonous Creatures.—Indigo four drams, gum camphor eight drams, alcohol eight ounces; mixed and kept in close bottles. Apply to the wound and the cure is soon completed.

Cure for a Cough.—One tablespoonful of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of castor oil, one teaspoonful of paregoric, one teaspoonful of spirits camphor. Mix and take often. The editor of the Farmer says of this recipe: "It was prescribed for us when we were suffering from a cough that seemed as if we were on the brink of consumption; no cessation nor rest day or night. We took and were cured in three days."

Cure for Piles.—Stew a handful of low mallows in about three gills of milk; strain it, and mix about half the quantity of West India molasses with it. As warm as agreeable, to be externally applied.

Corns.—A corn may be extracted from the foot by binding on half a raw cranberry, with the cut side of the fruit upon the foot. Old and troublesome corns have been drawn out in this way, in the course of a few nights.

To Purify Rooms.—Dissolve a few spoonfuls of chloride of lime in a saucer and place it in the apartment.

Physic for Children.—Rhubarb and Magnesia.—Mix one dram of powdered rhubarb with two drams of carbonate of magnesia, and half a dram of ginger. Dose, from fifteen grains to one dram. Use as a purgative for children.

ANOTHER.—Compound Soda.—Mix one dram of calomel, five drams of sesqui-carbonate of soda, and ten drams of compound chalk, powder together. Dose, five grains. Use as a mild purgative for children during teething.

Sure Cure for Dysentery.—Take new churned butter, before it is washed or salted; clarify over the fire, and skim off all the milky particles; add one-fourth brandy to preserve it, and loaf sugar to sweeten it. Let the patient (if an adult) take two tablespoonfuls twice a day. The above is a sure cure.

Lee's Windham Anti-Bilious Pills.—Take of aloes, gamboge, each five ounces, scammony two ounces, sal nitre elixir pro., each one ounce, mucilage of gum arabic half an ounce castile soap six ounces, and beat into a mass, of which divide three drams into thirty pills. Dose, from one to four. Powder the dry articles, and beat in a mortar with the soap; add the elixir pro. and mucilage.

NOTE.—The above was taken from the Patent Office.

Eye Water.—Take of sulphate of zinc ten grains, sugar of lead twenty grains, rose water one pint; dissolve each separately and mix. Turn off the clear liquor for use.

Godfrey's Cordial.—Dissolve two and a half drams of sal tarter in three and a quarter pints of water, to which add one pint of thick sugarhouse molasses, and afterwards three ounces laudanum. Dissolve half a dram of oil of sassafras in four ounces alcohol, and add to the above. Shake well and it is ready for use.

Itch Ointment.—Take of flour of sulphur and lard, each two ounces; pulverized white hellebore and sal tarter, each two drams; oil lemon twenty drops. (I. W. 980)

ANOTHER.—Mix four drams of sublimed sulphur, two ounces of lard, and two drams of sulphuric acid together. Use, twice a day in the ulcerations.

Thompson's Hot Drops, or No. 6.—Take of myrrh four pounds, bayberry bark one pound, balmoney twelve ounces, scull cap half a pound, cayenne five ounces, good brandy five gallons.

An Excellent Drink for the Sick.—Toast ripe Indian corn quite brown, or even a little black, and put it into hot water to steep. Drink when cold. This makes one of the best drinks for the sick, and will often stop sickness at the stomach when all other remedies fail.

Ague Medicine.—Rhubarb, columba, and essence of peppermint, each one ounce, one pint of water, forty-five grains quinine. Tablespoonful once an hour until it operates as physic; then, same amount three times a day. To keep, add one gill of whiskey.

Fever and Ague Mixture.—Take of the best brandy one pint, camphor one ounce, dissolve; cloves and jallap each half an ounce. Peruvian bark two ounces. Virginia snake root one ounce, water one pint; boil the cloves and root with the water, to one half; strain and mix the others in powder with the above. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day, in the absence of the fever.

Fever and Ague Pills.—Take of aloes two ounces, gamboge and cream of tartar each one ounce, sal nitre (saltpetre) half an ounce. Divide into pills of five grains each, of which three are a dose. Powder and sift the whole, and mix in a mass with syrup or molasses.

Hiera Piera.—Take of aloes one ounce, canella alba four ounces, best ginger and pimento each half an ounce. Powder, mix and sift.

Hull's Physic.—Take of myrrh, cinnamon, mace, cloves, saffron and ginger, each one ounce, aloes eight ounces, sal nitre two ounces; powder, mix and sift. Dose, half dram. Good in colic, etc.

Hooper's Female Pills.—Take of aloes eight ounces, sulphate of iron (coperas), dried, two and a quarter ounces; canella, ginger, castile soap, each one ounce; myrrh, extract of black hellebore, each two ounces. Powder the dry articles, and

beat the whole into a mass with syrup, and divide into pills of two and a half grains each. Dose, three to four.

Thompson's Composition Powder.—Take of bayberry bark six pounds, ginger three pounds, cayenne six ounces, cloves six ounces; powder, mix thoroughly, and sift.

Thompson's Cough Syrup.—Take of poplar bark and beth root each one pound, water nine quarts; boil gently in a covered vessel fifteen or twenty minutes; strain through a coarse cloth; add seven pounds of loaf sugar, and simmer till the scum ceases to rise. When the syrup is nearly cold add one pint of tincture of lobelia and one gallon of pure French brandy. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day.

Wash and Gargle for Sore Mouth and Throat.—Take of blackberry root, gold thread, each one ounce; sage two ounces, rose leaves half an ounce, water two pints; boil down to one half, and strain; add honey one pint, and boil down to one pint; add, while hot, alum and borax, of each a piece the size of a cranberry. This is known to be a sure remedy for nursing sore mouth, or thrush.

A Letter from Mr. S. W. Poindexter, Martin Co., Ind., May 5th, 1859.—It is with pleasure I inform you what your Gargling Oil has done for me. I had a swelling come on the side of my neck, and in a few hours it became very painful and alarming. Your agent Mr. Williams, came past my house with your Oil, and advised me to take a bottle. I took a twenty-five cent bottle, and bathed the swollen part, and, to my great astonishment, it gave relief in one night. I still applied the Oil, and in a few days became entirely sound. The Oil is doing wonders in these parts. I am trying it at present for rheumatism, and thus far it has done well. You can use my name in any way you may think fit.

Scalds and Burns.—It is no time to run for a remedy when an accident of this kind occurs. An immediate application of Merchant's Gargling Oil, or Universal Family Embrocation, will arrest its progress, and prevent any soreness or pain in even those of an extensive nature. Therefore, keep it on hand. It will also cure your chilblains, frost-bites, and corns. A young man in the town of Wilson, whose clothes were burnt off him, was restored (without suffering) by the timely use of the Oil.

Extract of a Letter from Geo. W. Worden, Swan Creek, Ill., dated January 1st, 1859.—There was a case a few days ago, not far out in the country, where a child about two years old had a bucket of boiling hot water turned down its neck and back. Not one of the family thought the child could be saved. They had purchased the day before a fifty cent bottle of Gargling Oil, and at once applied it as a remedy. To their great satisfaction, the child was cured. They say, "so long as the Gargling Oil can be had, it shall have a place in their house."

Dry Cough.—Take of powdered gum arabic half an ounce;

dissolve the gum arabic in warm water; squeeze in the juice of a lemon, then add of paregoric two drams, syrup of squills one dram. Cork all in bottle and shake well. Take one teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

Asthma.—The following is recommended as a relief: Two ounces of the best honey, and one ounce of castor oil, mixed. A teaspoonful to be taken night and morning.

Ointment for the Piles.—Take of hog's lard four ounces, laudanum half an ounce, mix. Make an ointment to be applied every night at bed-time,

To Prevent Wounds from Mortifying.—Sprinkle sugar on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar on them. Obstinate ulcers may be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut leaves.

Cutaneous Eruptions.—The following mixture is very useful in all cutaneous eruptions:—Ipecacuanha wine four drams, flower of sulphur two drams, tincture of cardamons one ounce mix; one teaspoonful to be taken three times a day, in a wine-glassful of water.

Coughs.—It is said that a small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove (not an open fireplace) will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room which will give great relief to a person troubled with a cough. The heat of a stove is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by the combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

Ringworms.—Apply gunpowder, wet, on retiring at night, and let it remain on the ringworm till morning. The oil obtained from roasting a butternut applied in the same manner as the gunpowder, is good to remove ringworms.

To Remove Pimples, Styes and Boils.—Touch them with spirits of turpentine every six hours. This should be applied to boils and styes in their first stages to effect a cure.

Extract of a Letter from W. W. Eastman, Wendell N. H.—In the month of November last I was traveling in Essex county N. Y. As I entered a public house and store connected, I noticed the advertisement of Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil. Having been in business in which I have owned many horses, for a few years past, led me to make some particular inquiries concerning its value. The simplicity of your advertisement and what was said concerning the oil led me to try one bottle. The first application I made was on a sore and coroded finger, which I had cut and took cold in. After trying various medicines, without any satisfactory effect, I uncorked the oil and put some on twice, and it was well.

I then applied it to a sore on a colt, which had been hooked in

the groin, and the cure was so complete that it astonished the owner so much, he now thinks there is nothing like the Gargling Oil. I next had a case of Scratches, that was bad, and the first application stopped them so they were not troublesome afterwards, and were soon well by a few more applications.

I have a valuable *entire* horse which, by a slip, started a small Spavin, so much so that he was quite lame. I have been applying the Oil, and he has so much recovered that he does not limp, unless he steps on something hard. My Oil is gone, and I want more.

Croup.—As this is a very dangerous and rapid disease, the best medical aid should be procured as soon as practicable. In the meantime the most strenuous efforts should be made to arrest the progress of the disease. Bathe the feet in hot water, and put draughts on the feet, with mustard on them. Simmer onion with lard and apply to the throat. A piece of linen or cotton cloth soaked in lard or sweet oil, sprinkled over with Scotch snuff, and applied where the distress is greatest, will often afford relief. Turpentine mixed with hot water, a flannel cloth dipped in it and applied to the throat and the hands and feet rubbed with it, is a good remedy for this distressing complaint. Hive Syrup, taken internally, or a syrup made of sliced onions and white sugar, will often be found effectual in arresting the progress of the disease.

Scurf in the Head.—A simple and effectual remedy. Into a pint of water drop a lump of fresh quick lime the size of a walnut; let it stand all night, then pour the water off clear from the sediment or deposit, add a quarter of a pint of the best vinegar, and wash the head with the mixture. Perfectly harmless; only wet the roots of the hair.

Cure for Burns.—Of all applications for a burn, we believe that there is nothing equal to a simple covering of common wheat flour.

Cure for Inveterate Cough.—Tea made of coltsfoot and flax seed, sweetened with honey, is a cure for inveterate coughs. Consumption has been prevented by it.

Cure for Dysentery.—English mallows, steeped in milk, is good for the dysentery.

Ointment for Scurf in the Heads of Infants.—Lard two ounces, sulphuric acid, diluted, two drams Rub them together, and anoint the head once a day.

Ague in the Face.—Apply a poultice made of flour and ginger. Mustard poultice is also good, but it is apt to scar the face. Hops steeped, and applied hot to the face, will often afford relief.

Burns.—Cotton batting, moistened with linseed or sweet oil, and applied directly to the burn, is very efficacious; the linseed oil is preferable, as it allays the pain, while at the same time

it extracts the fire. The cotton should not be removed when the skin is off, until the burn is healed, as the new skin will adhere to it while forming, and come off with it. If the burn is washed in lime water previous to applying the cotton, it will not be so liable to leave a scar.

Convulsions.—Put the patient in a warm bath, strong mustard plasters on the feet, and ice water on the head.

Preservative against Fevers.—The constant use of malt beer, or malt in any way, is said to be a preservative against fevers.

Felon, or Run-Round.—If a felon, or run-round, appears to be coming on the finger, you can do nothing better than to soak the finger thoroughly in hot ley. It will be painful, but it will cure a disorder much more painful.

Caution to Purchasers of Merchant's Gargling Oil.

The genuine has the signature of "Geo. W. Merchant" over the cork. "Gargling Oil, Lockport, N. Y., " blown in the glass, and our Trade mark engraved on the Internal Revenue stamp.

FARRIERY.

Rules to be Remembered.—Every person should know how to take care of his domestic animals, as ignorance or neglect in this might result in great loss. A stable should not be very light or very dark. Its floor should be plank or soil, as brick or stone injure the feet. A horse kept in the stable should be rubbed or brushed every day. Food or drink should not be given when the horse is very warm from exercise, as it causes disease. Keep his legs clean from mud, or disease will be the result. Examine the animal every day, and see that he is not galled or otherwise injured; if so, Merchant's Gargling Oil, which should always be kept in the stable, should immediately be applied, as there is not its equal for such diseases as fresh wounds, galls of all kinds, sprains, bruises, cracked heels, ringbone, poll evil, wind-galls, callous, sprain, sweeny, fistula, sand cracks, founders, scratches or grease, mange, etc. It will also prevent flies from teasing the horse. Its unparalleled success in the cure of diseases in horses and cattle, and even in human flesh, is daily becoming more known to the farming community. It can hardly be credited, except by those who have been in the habit of keeping it in their stables, what a vast amount of pain, suffering, and time, are saved by the timely application of this Oil.

No. 1—Physic Ball for Horses.—Cape aloe from six to ten drams, castile soap one dram, spirits of wine one dram, syrup to form the ball. If mercurial physic be wanted, add from one-half a dram to one dram of calomel.

Previous to physicing a horse, and during its operation, he

should be fed on bran mashes, allowed plenty of chilled water, and have exercise. Physic is always useful; it is necessary to be administered in almost every disease. It improves digestion, and gives strength to the lacteals, by cleansing the intestines and unloading the liver, and if the animal is afterwards properly fed, will improve his strength and condition in a remarkable degree. Physic, except in urgent cases, should be given in the morning and on an empty stomach; and if required to be repeated, a week should intervene between each dose.

Before giving a horse a ball, see that it is not too hard or too large. Cattle medicine is always given as a drench.

No. 2—Physic for Cattle.—Cape aloes four drams to one ounce, epsom salts four to six ounces, powdered ginger three drams. Mix, and give in a quart of gruel. For calves, one-third of this will be a dose.

No. 3—Tonic for Horses and Cattle.—Sulphate of copper one ounce to twelve drams, white sugar one-half ounce. Mix, and divide into eight powders, and give one or two daily in the animal's food.

No. 4—Cordial for Horses and Cattle.—Powdered opium one dram, ginger powdered two drams, allspice powdered three drams, caraway seed powdered four drams. Make into a ball with molasses, or give as a drench in gruel. *For the Gripes and Hove in Cattle*, add to the above a teacupful of spirits or oil; or give two ounces of Gargling Oil, and repeat every two hours till the animal is relieved.

No. 5—Diuretic Ball.—Hard soap and common turpentine each four drams, oil of juniper twenty drops, powdered resin to form the ball. *For Dropsy, Water Farcy, Broken Wind, or Febrile Diseases*, add to the above allspice and ginger each two drams. Make four balls, and give one morning and evening.

No. 6—Diuretic Powder.—Powdered resin and nitre each four ounces; mix and divide into twelve parts; give one daily. For Grease, Swelled Legs, etc., using the Gargling Oil externally.

No. 7—Alterative or Condition Powder.—Resin and nitre each two ounces, levigated antimony one ounce. Mix for eight or ten doses, and give one night and morning. When this is to be given to cattle, add glauber salts one pound.

No. 8—Fever Ball.—Cape aloes two ounces, nitre four ounces, molasses, to form a mass. Divide into twelve balls and give one morning and evening till the bowels are relaxed; then give No. 6 or 10.

No. 9—Sedative and Worm Ball.—Powdered white hellebore one-half dram, linseed powder one-half ounce. If necessary make into a ball with molasses. This ball is a specific for weed. Two ounces of Gargling Oil, in one-half bottle of linseed oil, is an effectual remedy for worms in horses and cattle.

No. 10—Anodyne Ball.—Opium one dram, camphor two drams, ginger powder one and a half drams; molasses to form a ball. Give night and morning, after the bowels are opened, in tetanus, or lockjaw. With the addition of powdered catechu two drams, this forms an excellent cure for diarrhoea, or purging.

No. 11.—Cordial Astringent Drench, for Diarrhoea, Purging, or Scouring.—Tincture of opium one-half ounce, allspice two and a half drams, powdered caraways one-half ounce; catechu powder two drams, strong ale or gruel, one pint. Give every morning till the purging ceases. For sheep this will make four doses.

No. 12—Blister Ointment.—Hog's lard four ounces, oil of turpentine and Spanish flies each one ounce; mix. This ointment is strong enough for every purpose.

No. 13—Powder for Angleberries.—After cutting them off, or when they exist in clusters, sprinkle them daily with equal parts of muriate of ammonia and powdered savin.

No. 14—Fever Powder for Horses.—Nitre from one-half ounce to one ounce, camphor and tartar emetic each from one to two drams; powder and mix. To be used after the bowels have been opened.

No. 15—Astringent Ball, for looseness in Horses.—Opium from one-half to one dram, ginger one and a half drams, prepared chalk three drams, flour two drams. Powder, and make into a ball with molasses.

No. 16—Stomachic Purgative Ball, for thin, ill-conditioned Horses.—Aloes one-half ounce, rhubarb two drams, calomel one dram, ginger one and a half drams, oil caraway ten drops, castile soap two drams; molasses sufficient to make it into a ball.

No. 17—Mixture for Ulcers and all Foul sores.—Sulphate of zinc one ounce, corrosive sublimate one dram, spirits of salt four drams, water one pint; mix.

No. 18—Cold Lotion.—Goulard's Extract, laudanum, of each two ounces; vinegar four ounces; water three quarts.

The Celebrated Gargling Oil.—The composition and manufacture of "THE CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL," is the result of a series of years of study and application by a practical and theoretical chemist. Dr. G. W. Merchant, diplominated by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, devoted his time and indefatigable energies to it for more than twenty years, and finally established a branch of business not only extensive but useful to the world. We recently heard a gentleman of discriminating observation, and disinterested in the success of the "Oil," remark, that "*The Celebrated Gargling Oil was the only Patent Remedy he ever knew which lived through and triumphed over all opposition.*" The reason is plain. It has merit beyond that of

all others in its way, and as it becomes more widely known, it is appreciated by a discerning public.

Every scientific medical man knows that the combined influence of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions, subserves an effect that cannot be attained by the same ingredients separate, or in different combinations. So with this compound. The chemical affinities which are brought to co-operate in the union of the various ingredients constituting the Liniment, render it an article of universal potency, in its application to the multifarious forms of diseased action; and the fact that the Gargling Oil has obtained for itself a curative celebrity beyond that of all other Liniments, is attributable measurably to the combined influence of chemical forces which exist in its formation.

But as well authorized facts, the result of actual experiment, are more convincing than theoretical deductions, to those acquainted with the virtues of this "Oil," we select from a flood of testimonials a few for the benefit of those who may have occasion to test its merits by its application.

What is said of the Celebrated Gargling Oil by the public and persons disinterested, fully proves that no Liniment ever prepared has so high a reputation wherever it has been used. As a family embrocation, as well as for horses and cattle, it stands unrivaled. But the annals of medicine and the art of invention exhibit numerous instances of the mercenary disposition of persons, who seek to impose upon the unsuspecting by worthless imitations, and sometimes even *counterfeit* preparations. The proprietor of this valuable Oil, who paid a large sum for the business, with the recipe, has heard of instances where alcohol and spirits of turpentine mixed together, and highly colored, to represent as near as possible our preparation, has been put up, and, under some other name, palmed off upon the honest farmers and others, as a valuable liniment, when they themselves know that its composition is such that it is highly poisonous in numerous complaints.

The public should mark such men, and not be taken in by them. Nor should the dealer, if he has any regard for his character, allow such impositions upon his shelves, or recommend them to his customers, even if he can make a trifle more than by the sale of Standard Medicines.

THE GARGLING OIL is good for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Corns, Whitlows, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Boils, Bites of Animals, Weakness of the Joints, Contractions of Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame Back, Pain in the Side, Swellings, Tumors, Toothache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Callous, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Springhalt, Sand Cracks, Lameness, Strains, Founder Feet, Mange, Horn Distemper,

Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Foot Rot in Sheep, and many other diseases incident to man and Beast.

Directions.—Before using shake well the bottle. Some persons, as often animals, cannot bear the medicine as strong as it is; when this is the case, reduce it with water, but the stronger it is used the better.

In cases where this Oil is used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc., it would be advisable to rub the parts affected and dry it in by the fire.

Caution to Purchasers of Merchant's Gargling Oil.

The genuine has the signature of "Geo. W. Merchant" over the cork, "Gargling Oil, Lockport, N. Y.," blown in the glass, and our Trade mark engraved on the Internal Revenue stamp.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND DISEASES.

Clean every wound well, if possible, without washing. Restore the injured parts as near as possible to their original situation, and retain them there by stitches and bandaging. Subdue the inflammation by bleeding, purging, low diet, poultices, or fermentations. Apply Gargling Oil: when matter appears apply it quite freely. If proud flesh rises, put on a little of No. 3, or burnt alum.

Wounds of the Joints and Tendons.—SYMPTOMS
—Near a joint, and discharge of a glairy fluid, called joint oil, synovia. **CURE**—Close wound by actual cautery, or touch edges with lunar caustic. Apply the Gargling Oil, and bandage, bleed, etc., and observe rest.

A BLOODED HORSE SAVED FROM BEING A CRIPPLE FOR LIFE, AND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS SAVED IN ONE SEASON, BY THE USE OF THE CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL.—Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Eyerly & Anderson, Monroe, Jasper Co., Iowa.—A Mr. Hodgson says he would not be without the Gargling Oil for any money, as he has used it for years in Ohio, before he came to Iowa, and he saved his blooded stallion from being crippled for life by using the Oil last winter, as his horse was injured by snagging himself back of the fore shoulder on a fence rail, where, if the Gargling Oil had not cured him, Mr. Hodgson would have lost over five hundred dollars this season, by the lameness of the stallion, as he could not appear in such a poor plight as the lameness had made him.

Every one who has tried the Oil for lameness, sprains, bruises, poll evil, sore back rheumatism, etc., etc., have found it a sure remedy.

Foul Ulcers.—An ill-looking sore with sanguous discharge, and pipes or sinuses. **CURE**—Apply a poultice, dress with No. 17. When healthy matter flows, apply the Gargling Oil, bandage, bleed, and observe rest.

Tumors in General.—When inflamed tumors become troublesome, and will not yield to other remedies, Gargling Oil will entirely remove them, as it also will callous from other parts of the animal.

Poll Evil and Fistula.—**SYMPTOMS**—Tumor or Swelling, sanguous discharge, and pipes on poll or withers. **CURE**—Se-toms and dress with No. 12, or a clay poultice and No. 17. Use the knife. See also directions that accompany the Gargling Oil.

From Kern & Witsman, Fayetteville, Ind., Oct. 18, 1856—Your Gargling Oil has just got a start, and sells like hot cakes. One large bottle cures Fistula on the horse every trial, and no mistake. It is an excellent medicine, and sure cure. The farmers say it is the best horse medicine ever used, and those who have tried it will not be without it.

Extract of a Letter from Leban Booker, Texas, Ind., Dec. 18, 1854.—I have a very fine horse which had the Poll Evil on the back of his head, which extended down the neck to the withers, for the cure of which I tried every remedy that I could hear of, and all to no purpose, when I was recommended to try a bottle of the Celebrated Gargling Oil, which I did, and by the time I had used half the contents of one large bottle, the animal was entirely well. I retain the remainder of the bottle, and if I could not procure another, I would not take fifty dollars for it. The truth of the above statement is well known to all my neighbors, and if of any benefit to you or the public, you can make use of it.

☞ It is a safe rule to wet the wrists before drinking cold water, if at all heated. The effect is immediate and grateful, and the danger of fatal results may be warded off by this simple precaution.

From I. S. Bayles, Bel Air, Ind., Dec. 17, 1855.—Your Gargling Oil has cured all the horses in our town and vicinity. I take the freedom of saying, that for horses there never was so sure a medicine, for Fistula, Poll Evil, and the different complaints for which it is recommended.

From P. A. Stanard, Atwater, Dec. 30, 1853.—I have cured a very bad case of Fistula, which had been of some standing. It had broken out on both sides of the shoulders, and on top. It is entirely sound.

Extract of a Letter from Isaac Bigelow, Pleasant Valley, O., Dec. 15, 1851.—I have been trying an experiment with the Oil I purchased in September last, on a fine young mare, valued at one hundred dollars when sound. She had become wounded on the withers some time during the last summer, producing a very bad Fistula. I bought the animal for twenty-six dollars and fifty cents, and commenced applying the Gargling Oil freely to the wound, and she is now perfectly sound, and is a valuable beast, either for saddle or for harness.

Hidebound.—Skin firm and immovable on the body.

CURE—Good grooming and diet. Give No. 1, and every morning after, No. 3. Clothe the body, and keep the horse warm.

Surfeit, or Scab.—**SYMPTOMS**—Coat stares; pimple, or scabs on the skin; skin thick and wrinkled, with itching and rubbing; yellow discharge. **CURE**—Give No. 1, and two days after, No. 7. Apply Gargling Oil, and keep cool and uncovered.

Sitfasts and Warbles.—**SYMPTOMS**—Dark-colored scabs on back, hard and sore. **CURE**—Poultice, and heat in the Gargling Oil.

Warts, Angleberries.—**SYMPTOMS**—Red or black lumps, without hair. **CURE**—Cut them off. Apply No. 13; give No. 1.

Farcy.—**SYMPTOMS**—Knotty tumors on body and inside the legs. **CURE**—Give No. 3; cauterize farcy buds, and dress with No. 17; then with Gargling Oil.

Udder-ills, Yellows.—**SYMPTOMS**—Swelling and pain in the udder. **CURE**—Foment; draw with milk. Apply the Gargling oil, and give No. 1.

Abcess of the Udder.—**SYMPTOMS**—Discharge of matter from udder or teats. **CURE**—Lance very deep and apply Gargling Oil.

Swelled Legs, Weed, Black Spall, or Quarter-ill.—**SYMPTOMS**—Enlargement or swelling of one or both hind legs. **CURE**—Bleed; give Nos. 9, 1 and 6, with exercise.

Palsy, Paralysis.—**SYMPTOMS**—Peculiar motion in hind legs, and loss of feeling. **CURE**—Blister pins, or insert seatons; physic and rest.

Fractures.—**SYMPTOMS**—Inability to move limb; perceptible to touch. **CURE**—Most men would say, destroy the animal; but first read the following, related by an individual from Clarence, N. Y.: A splendid horse belonging to his neighbor had his fore leg, below the knee, badly broken. After laying three weeks, and nothing done for it, the animal in the mean time, by thrashing about in his agony, had worn the hair nearly off him. The owner, with axe in hand, was about to put an end to the sufferings of his favorite beast, when our informant solicited and obtained a present of the horse, and with help got him home. He suspended him in a sling, replaced the bones, and applied faithfully the celebrated Gargling Oil, which caused the bones speedily to unite, and imparted strength to the limb. In a few weeks the horse was sold for a handsome sum, having no other blemish than a slight enlargement and stiffness of the pastern joint.

Stringhalt.—**SYMPTOMS**—Peculiar catching up of a hind leg. When in outside muscles, horse straddles and throws legs outward; when inside, legs are twitched up to the belly. **CURE**—Bathe the part freely, and with considerable friction, with the Gargling Oil.

Certificate of Mr. N. Doke, Jasonville, Ind., Oct. 30, 1858.—This is to certify that one twenty-five cent bottle of the celebrated Gargling Oil perfectly cured a young horse of mine, of the String-halt, which he had very badly. I believe it to be by far the best medicine in use.

BAD CASE OF SPRAIN IN THE STIFLE JOINT OF A MULE.—*Certificate of Mr. W. Boneles, Adams Co., Ill., Feb. 14, 1859.*—This is to certify that my mule had been lame for six weeks with a sprain in the stifle joint, and I had tried various kinds of liniments, and all to no effect. I finally concluded to try your Gargling Oil, and it acted like a charm. In twenty-four hours it commenced improving, and is now entirely well, so that I can ride her about without any trouble or pain whatever.

StraIns.—**SYMPTOMS**—Part hot and tender; severe lameness. **CURE**—Foment, bleed, physic, rest. Apply the Gargling Oil.

Extract of a letter from Messrs, Holman & Semen, Holton, Ind., March 6, 1860.—It is one of the best Oils for strains ever in the country.

Spavin, Curb, Thoroughpin, Capelet.—**SYMPTOMS**—Lameness and enlargement about the hock joint. **CURE**—These diseases show themselves in a variety of forms, and are very frequently obstinate and difficult to manage; and cases are not unfrequent in which it has resisted every plan of regular treatment. They owe their origin to hard labor in early life. In these affections the celebrated Gargling Oil has evinced uncommon energy, and numerous are the instances in which it has been known to effect a radical and perfect cure. A number of highly interesting cases, exhibiting the remarkable activity of this Oil, could be introduced, but our limits forbid.

How to PREVENT a SPAVIN.—*From Silas Halsey, Franklin, March 12, 1850.*—I hereby certify that I procured of Abel Turnell, druggist, etc., Montrose, one bottle of the celebrated Gargling Oil, for which I paid one dollar. I applied it to a sprain in the leg of one of my horses, that would, if neglected, undoubtedly have become a confirmed spavin—indeed, the sprain and lameness was so great, that I considered the horse nearly ruined. In the course of one week, to my utter astonishment, the horse was *perfectly cured!* I think nearly all diseases, lameness, etc., to which the limbs of horses are subject, may be cured by this Oil. No farmer, or owner of horses, should be without this valuable remedy constantly on hand.

From Henry B. Wilson, Paris, Washington Co., Pa., Jan. 2, 1852.—I purchased a bottle of the celebrated Gargling Oil a few weeks since, and applied it to a Bone Spavin on my horse, that had been walking on three legs for about one year. Not having much faith in the thousands of patent remedies before the public for curing such disease, I must say I was agreeably disappointed in finding the Gargling Oil all it promises. In about five or six

days my horse began to improve. I have used about half of one of the dollar bottles, and my horse is now able to travel with little or no appearance of lameness; and I presume, by continuing the same application, a perfect cure will be effected. As the horse is one I have owned for many years, all may know what I mean, when I say it is one of my *matched blacks*.

From Samuel Sears, Madison, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1849.—In the winter of 1843, I had a horse afflicted with the Bone Spavin, so much so as to be unfit for use. After trying various other remedies without success, I was induced to try your celebrated Gargling Oil, which, in two days, effected an entire cure. It is without doubt the best horse medicine now in use, and without humbugging.

Sailenders and Mallenders.—SYMPTOMS—Scurvy eruption at bend of the knee and hock. CURE—Keep clean; Apply the Gargling Oil freely, give No. 6.

Callosus Tendons, Chronic Strains.—SYMPTOMS—Swelling or thickening of the back sinews. CURE—Apply the Gargling Oil very freely, and with much friction.

Splints.—SYMPTOMS—Bony enlargement below the knee. CURE—Apply Gargling Oil as above, and heat in with a hot shovel.

Windgalls.—SYMPTOMS—Puffed swelling about the fetlock joint. CURE—Tight bandages, kept wet with Gargling Oil. Of this celebrated medicine one gentleman affirms that he cured a valuable horse of a Windgall which had become callous.

Another says he has cured a fine horse of the Sweeney, which nothing else would affect.

Another has cured himself by the use of the Oil, of Rheumatism, and in his family has used it for all complaints requiring an external remedy.

Another who had it “on hand,” says that he relieved himself immediately of severe and continued pain, resulting from the setting of a dislocated knee joint, when every application made for twenty-four hours had failed—he soon obtained sleep.

From Jacob Hickman, Henderson Grove, Ill., Oct. 1, 1856.—I certify that one twenty-five cent bottle of Gargling Oil, purchased of J. Delano & Co., removed a very bad Blood Wart from the neck of my horse, which farriers said would cost twenty dollars to cure, and would have caused Poll Evil if not removed. I do also certify that another horse got very badly hurt on the leg, causing a hard callous, and making the horse very lame. Farriers said he must be cast, and the bone scraped, or I would lose the use of him. One twenty-five cent bottle of this Gargling Oil saved all the trouble and expense, and cured my horse perfectly.

The oil of pennyroyal will keep mosquitoes out of a room, if scattered about, even in small quantities. Roaches are exterminated by scattering a handful of fresh cucumber parings about

the house. No fly will alight on the window which has been washed with water in which a little garlic has been boiled.

Bots and Belly Ache in Horses.—The Gargling Oil is used with decided effect in the above cases. From one to two smallest (twenty-five cent size) bottles is a dose for a horse. It may be given clear, or sweetened with molasses.

Grease and Heeleracks.—SYMPTOMS—Foetid discharge from heels and fetlock. CURE—Wash clean, then dry, and apply No. 8 or 17, and heal with Gargling Oil. Also, give Nos. 1 and 6.

Crownscab.—SYMPTOMS—A scab and discharge from [the coronet. CURE—Same as above.

From Simon Berry, Bremen, O., Sept. 30, 1853.—The box of Gargling Oil you sent me some time last spring is all sold. You will therefore forward another box of like dimensions as soon as possible, as I have had several applications for it already, since I am out. The inquiry is (I may say almost daily), Have you any of the Gargling Oil yet? I used it myself last spring, with perfect success on a colt that had the Grease. Numerous others would be willing to testify to its curative properties, and many say they intend keeping it constantly on hand.

From A. V. Lorimore, Weston, Ind., Aug. 15, 1856.—As regards the Gargling Oil, I will remark that I have generally found it to meet the approbation of the public, and it is easily introduced among my neighbors. In a word, it is a *popular remedy*. Our people say it is one of the best remedies for scratches upon horses ever found.

Ringbone.—SYMPTOMS—Lameness, bony enlargement, round pastern. CURE—Same as in splints.

From E. G. Babcock, Bridgewater, Pa., July 4, 1854.—Having experienced, from personal application, beneficial results from your Gargling Oil, I voluntarily send you the following. If you feel disposed to use my name, you are at liberty to do so.

In February last, I drove a four year old horse one hundred miles. He was perfectly sound when I started. Driving him this journey caused a Spavin, perfect in its formation. Hearing of your Gargling Oil, I was induced to purchase a bottle. Its application, before the bottle was exhausted, restored him to perfect soundness. He has been constantly at work at my summer's business, and no signs appear of the return of the Spavin.

After witnessing such beneficial results, I applied it to a Ringbone on a three year old horse. He was very lame, and after two weeks' application his lameness was gone, and eventually the Ringbone disappeared. I am satisfied that it is completely and effectually cured. This horse has done his part of my spring business.

From George M. Reynolds, Ed. Lack. Jour., Carbondale City, Pa.

—I hereby certify that I have been acquainted with Mr. E. G. Babcock for many years. He is a highly respectable citizen, and very extensively engaged as a dealer in stock. His word can be implicitly relied on.

From Messrs. Allen & Howlund, Grand Ledge, Mich., June 1, 1854.—The Gargling Oil has produced great results in this vicinity—such as curing Ringbone on one of our neighbor's horses. He says that the horse had Ringbone upon both fore feet, so that the animal could scarcely walk. By the use of two bottles the horse was cured, his feet being as smooth as though he had never been lame. Other cures too numerous to mention have been produced. Enclosed please find \$20. Send a box of Gargling Oil as soon as possible, for there is a great demand for it.

Inflamed Laminae Founder.—SYMPTOMS—Fever, great pain and lameness; goes on heels. CURE—Bleed largely from feet and neck, poultice, give Nos. 1 and 6, and use the Gargling Oil according to the directions accompanying the same.

Strain of the Coffin Joint.—SYMPTOMS—Lamer in the trot than walk, foot hot. CURE—Poultice, or put a seton through the frog; rest.

From Charles Sayer, Horseheads, Chemung Co., N. Y., May 14, 1849.—I desire to give you, or the public, my testimony in regard to your celebrated Gargling Oil. Last November I had a horse that had been lame in one foot for about nine weeks, so that I was deprived of his labor. His foot was hot, and the frog was dry and hard; what the matter was, I have yet to learn. Being induced by the agent, Mr. Warren Lincoln, I purchased a fifty cent bottle of the Oil, and used it according to directions, and found my horse improving fast. In about ten days, and after using one bottle and a half, my horse was well, and has remained so since. I have also used it for Saddle Galls, etc., and deem it the best medicine in use, and cheerfully recommend it to my neighborhood and the community.

Corns.—SYMPTOMS—Red spot in sole, between bars and crust; lameness.

Contractions.—SYMPTOMS—Foot oblong instead of round.

Sanderack.—SYMPTOMS—A fissure or crack in the hoof, downward. CURE—Frog pressure. Thin sole and quarters, and keep the feet moist. Apply tips or spring shoes, and Gargling Oil.

Canker, Loo, Foot Rot.—SYMPTOMS—Ulceration of sensible sole, or laminae. CURE—Rasp crust, bind tight with cords, remove under run horn, keep dry and apply daily No. 3 and Gargling Oil.

From J. O. Pratt, Quincy, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1854.—I have been acquainted with your medicine (Gargling Oil) for

the last *fourteen years*. It has proved a sure cure for foot rot in sheep, for which I sold the last bottle, and have calls almost daily for more. Please forward as soon as convenient.

From Messrs. Belding & Co., Portage Co., Ohio, June 2, 1859.—Persons have used your Oil with good success in this neighborhood for cattle, when they were considered worth but little on account of diseased feet. They call it "Foot Rot." We can get names and dates if you desire it. They tell us those who have used it in that disease, it has *never failed to cure*; and one man published it in the Cleveland Plaindealer over his own signature.

From Messrs. Van Valkenburg & Coffin, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1859.—We hear it (the Gargling Oil) highly recommended for the Foot Rot, by farmers who have used it.

Thrush.—**SYMPTOMS**—Discharge from cleft of the frog. **CURE**—Remove the rotten horn, apply No. 17, and then the Gargling Oil.

Quittor.—**SYMPTOMS**—Lameness, pipes or sinuses in the foot. **CURE**—Poultice, syringe with No. 17, dress with Gargling Oil, and bandage.

Prick in Shoeing.—**SYMPTOMS**—Lameness after shoeing, flinch from pressure. **CURE**—Draw the nail and apply the Gargling Oil.

Fever, Symples or Symptomatic, and General Inflammation.—**SYMPTOMS**—Lassitude, shivering, quick pulse and breathing, off feed. **GENERAL DIRECTIONS**—In all cases of fever and inflammation, bleed, open the bowels by clysters and laxative medicine. Keep body and extremities warm by clothing and hard rubbing. **DIET**—Green meat or bran mashes, give water (with the chill off), and keep the animal as quiet as possible. In fevers of long standing, and the patient emaciated, give tonics and malt mashes.

Founder.—*From A. H. Burr, Morristown, N. J., Nov. 5, 1852.*—The Gargling Oil has given the best of satisfaction here. There have been so many humbugs imposed on the public, that we are careful of recommending until tested thoroughly. I was so unfortunate as to got my horse very badly hurt some weeks since, and by timely application of your Oil, he has been entirely cured. In another instance, a friend of mine foundered his horse so badly that he could not get him out of the stable. Two bottles of your Oil has made him entirely sound. He was not worth five dollars after being injured, but his owner has now been offered two hundred and fifty dollars for him.

From V. Russell.—By your request I made use of the celebrated Gargling Oil on a horse of mine that had been so badly foundered as to render him nearly useless, with perfect success, and I would recommend it as one of the best horse medicines now in use.

Common Cold, Catarrhal Fever or Distemper.—SYMPTOMS—Fever, cough, nasal discharge of a brown color. CURE—Bleed, unless very weak. Give No. 8, steam the head.

Nervous Exhaustion, or Acute Inflammation.—SYMPTOMS—Pulse and breathing greatly hurried, lies flat and sweats. CURE—Copious bleeding and clysters; avoid purging.

Tetanus, or Lockjaw.—SYMPTOMS—Hair protrudes over the eyes, jaws stiff, muscles rigid, nose poked out, tail quivers. CURE—Find the cause. Give Nos. 1 and 10, setons along spine. Never bleed.

Hydrophobia, or Madness.—SYMPTOMS—Dullness, quickly succeeded by frantic madness. No cure. PREVENTIVE—Excision, or apply strong caustics to the bitten part.

Chronic Cough, Asthma, Roaring, Broken Wind, etc.—SYMPTOMS—Dry cough, difficulty in respiration. CURE—Nos. 1 and 7, or No. 5: regular and moderate diet and work.

Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleura, or Chest.—SYMPTOMS—Fever, stands wide before, heaves hard at flanks, never lies down. CURE—Bleed copiously: No. 9 twice a day; blister sides; cool air; avoid purging.

Inflammation of Stomach, Stomach Staggers.—SYMPTOMS—Great drowsiness, low pulse, head forced against the manger or wall, costive. CURE—Bleed; give linseed jelly clysters, No. 1, and muzzle; foment belly; seton poll.

Inflammation of the Bowels, or Red Colic.—SYMPTOMS—Fever, gripe gradual and unremitting, never rolls, sometimes great purging. CURE—Copious bleeding, No. 8; oily clysters; scald the belly; linseed drinks.

Flatulent Colic and Gripes, Hove or Swelling.—SYMPTOMS—No fever, gripe sudden and remitting, rolls over, extreme pain, belly tense. CURE—No. 4, back rake, clysters and exercise.

**Diarrhoea or looseness, Scouring or Purg-
ing.**—SYMPTOMS—Purges in small quantities at every move-
ment, sickness or fever. CURE—Give No. 11, or some port wine;
keep body warm; astringent clysters.

Dysentery or Molten Grease, Braxy.—SYMPTOMS—Discharge of greasy matter or blood, with the dung, costiveness, fever. CURE—Bleed, give castor oil, linseed jelly, and clysters; avoid cordials or astringents.

Constipation, Costiveness.—SYMPTOMS—Belly swell-
ed, dung dry and hard. CURE—Mashes or green meat, clysters and
exercise.

Worms.—SYMPTOMS—Worms expelled, coat stares, eye dull

and glazed, great appetite. CURE—No. 9 at night; No. 1 next morning, fasting.

Dropsy, Water Farcy.—SYMPTOMS—Rumbling bowels, legs, belly, etc, swelled; fever, constipation. CURE—Lance swellings and apply No. 18; give Nos. 6 and 3, or 5: nourishing diet.

Inflammation of Liver, Jaundice, or Yellows.—SYMPTOMS—Membranes of nose and mouth yellow, pain, fever, generally costive. CURE—Bleed; give No. 1 and clysters; low diet.

Inflammation of Kidneys, Red Water, Bloody Urine.—SYMPTOMS—Constant desire to stale, urine high color, fever, pain in the loins, thirst. CURE—Bleed; give Nos. 1 and 9; stimulate the loins.

Stranguary, or Suppression of Urine.—SYMPTOMS—Frequent straining, little voided, gripes. CURE—Give No. 1, cold clysters, pass catheter.

Diabetes or Profuse Staleing.—SYMPTOMS—Increased flow of urine, great debility. CURE—Give Nos. 1 and 10; rest and warm clothing.

Inflammation of Brain, Meagrimis and Mad Staggers.—SYMPTOMS—Drowsiness, eyes blood shot, delirium. CURE—Copious bleeding with physic. Give No. 9; low diet.

Inflammation of the Eye, Sore Eyes, Ophthalmia.—SYMPTOMS—White film on the eye, weeping. CURE—Bleed, scarify the eyelids, give No. 1; apply Gargling Oil and hot fomentation.

Strangles.—SYMPTOMS—Cough, sore throat, swelling and abscess under jaws. CURE—Blister throat; give Nos. 8 and 3; warm clothing, nourishing diet. Never bleed.

Glanders.—SYMPTOMS—Nasal ulcers and discharge, hard lumps under jaws, no fever, ill-condition. CURE—Sulphate of copper, or incurable.

From James Crooks, Bridgeton, Nov. 12, 1856.—The Gargling Oil has proved an excellent article in every case for which it has been used. There have been three cases of Sweeney, one of Fistula, and one of Splint, and other cases of less importance cured with it. I think the sales will increase.

From Fred. Patterson to J. C. C Hughes, Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 1, 1851.—Through your recommendation I have made use of the celebrated Gargling Oil on one of my horses, for the Sweeney, his hip being nearly wasted. By the use of three large bottles he is entirely cured.

From Amos Rogers, South Easton, Pa., Feb. 22, 1856.—The celebrated Gargling Oil is a valuable article, and has done some wonderful cures in this place. One case of Sweeney, which had baf-

fled the skill of the veterinary surgeons, has been cured with the application of one large bottle.

From Samuel R. Dakens, Jackson Tp., Coshocton Co., Ohio.—I hereby certify that the celebrated Gargling Oil sold by Mr. Burns, at Roscoe, will cure Sweeney in the shoulder of a horse.

Sore Throat, Quinsy.—SYMPTOMS.—Difficulty in swallowing, cough, fever. CURE—Bleeding; cool air; give No. 8; apply No. 12.

Lampas, Sore Mouth.—SYMPTOMS.—Swelling of roof of the mouth, or palate. CURE—Bleed in the mouth; give No. 1 and soft meat.

Rowels and Setons.—Their object is to promote a discharge of matter from any particular part, and keep up an irritation there. The latter is a good remedy for spavins, splints, strains and chronic tumors. When used with a view of relieving internal inflammation or fever, it is requisite to dress with No. 15, instead of No. 18. Never place a rowel in a swelling.

Poultices.—When a poultice is applied to a part, it must be kept always wet. If suffered to dry, it always does harm.

Fomentations.—In fomenting a part, keep it always covered, and when finished dry it well, or evaporation will do more harm than fomentation did good.

Pulse.—The best place to feel the pulse is at the corner of the under jaw-bone. It is soft and moderate in its action when the horse is in health, being about thirty-six beats in a minute. During inflammation the pulse is hard, and like a cord to the finger; it is likewise quick in proportion to the force of the disease. A slow, small pulse accompanies debility, and a quick small, irregular pulse, generally attends fever.

Caution to Purchasers of Merchant's Gargling Oil.

The genuine has the signature of "Geo. W. Merchant" over the cork, "Gargling Oil, Lockport, N. Y.", blown in the glass, and our Trade Mark engraved on the Internal Revenue Stamp.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Sweet Marjoram.—Few people know how to keep sweet marjoram, the best of all herbs for broth and stuffing. It should be gathered in bud or blossom, and dried in a tin kitchen at a moderate distance from the fire. When dry, it should be immediately rubbed, sifted and corked up in a bottle carefully.

Cure for the Ear-ache.—Cotton wool, wet with sweet oil and paregoric, relieves the ear-ache very soon.

Piles.—An ointment of lard, sulphur and cream of tartar, simmered together, is good for the piles.

Croup Remedy.—Equal parts of camphor, spirits of wine, and hartshorn, well mixed and rubbed upon the throat, is said to be good for the croup.

Remedy for the Sting of Bees.—Chalk wet with hartshorn, is a remedy for the sting of bees. So is likewise table salt kept moist with water.

Stranger—"Gardner, why do you water the sidewalk so much?" Gardner—"Sure, master has nothin' to amuse him, so he makes me keep the sidewalk wet, while he looks at the ladies' ankles.

Horse Flies.—Indigo weed stuck plentifully about the harness tends to keep flies from horses. Some make a decoction of indigo weed, and others of pennyroyal, and bathe horses with it to defend them from insects.

An English Plum Pudding.—Beat eight eggs very light, add to them a pound of flour sifted and a pound of powdered sugar; when it looks quite light, put in a pound of suet finely shred, a pint of milk, a nutmeg grated, and a gill of brandy; mix with it a pound of currants, washed, picked and dried, and a pound of raisens, stoned and floured. Tie it in a thick cloth and boil it steadily eight hours.

Tomato Catsup.—Gather a peck of tomatoes, pick out the stems and wash them; put them on the fire without water, sprinkle on a few spoonfuls of salt, let them boil steadily, an hour, stirring them frequently; strain them through a colander and then through a sieve; put the liquid on the fire with half a pint of chopped onions, half a quarter of an ounce of mace broke into small pieces, and if not sufficiently salt, add a little more; one tablespoonful of whole black pepper; boil all together until just enough to fill two bottles; cork it tight. Make it in August, in dry weather.

Pepper Vinegar.—Get one dozen pods of pepper when ripe, take out the stems, and cut them in two; put them in a kettle with three pints of vinegar, boil it away to one quart, and strain it through a sieve. A little of this is excellent in gravy of every kind, and gives a flavor greatly superior to black pepper; it is also very fine when added to each of the various catsups for fish sauce.

To Pickle Cucumbers.—Gather them full grown, but quite young, take off the green rind and slice them tolerably thick, put a layer in a deep dish, strew over it some chopped onion and salt; do this until they are all in; sprinkle salt on the top, let them stand six hours, put them in a colander; when all the liquor has run off put them in a pot, strew a little cayenne pepper over each layer, and cover them with strong cold vinegar; when the pot is full, pour on some sweet oil and tie it up close, at the end of a fortnight, pour off the first vinegar and put on fresh.

Positive Cure for Corns.—The strongest acetic acid, applied night and morning with a camel's hair brush. In one week the corn will disappear—soft or hard corns.

To Pickle Onions.—Get white onions that are not too large, cut the stem close to the root with a sharp knife, put them in a pot, pour on boiling salt and water to cover them, stop the pot closely, let them stand a fortnight, changing the salt and water every three days: they must be stirred daily, or those that float will become soft; at the end of this time take off the skin and outer shell, put them in plain cold vinegar with a little tumeric; if the vinegar be not very pale, they will not be of good color.

Boiled Onions.—Peel and boil them in milk and water, with a little salt; if boiled in water they will not look white; when tender, take them up and butter them.

Ginger Wine.—To three gallons of water put three pounds of sugar, and four ounces of race ginger washed in many waters, to cleanse it; boil them together for one hour, and strain it through a sieve; when lukewarm, put it in a cask with three lemons cut in slices, and two gills of beer yeast; shake it well and stop the cask very tight: let it stand a week to ferment, and if not clear enough to bottle, it must remain until it becomes so; it will be fit to drink in ten days after bottling.

Currant Wine.—Gather full ripe currants on a dry day, pick them from the stalks and weigh them; then crush them with your hands, leaving none whole; for every two pounds of currants put one quart of water; stir all well together and let it stand three hours, and strain the liquor through a sieve; then for every three pounds of currants put one pound of powdered loaf sugar; stir it till the sugar is dissolved, boil it and keep skimming it as long as any scum will rise; let it stand sixteen hours to cool before you put it in the cask; stop it very close. If the quantity be twenty gallons, let it stand three weeks before you bottle it; if it be thirty gallons, it must remain a month; it should be perfectly clear when drawn off; put a lump of sugar in each bottle, cork it well and keep it in a cool place or it will turn sour. This is a pleasant and cheap wine, and if properly made will keep good for many years; it makes an agreeable beverage for the sick, when mixed with water.

Spruce Beer.—Boil a handful of hops, and twice as much of the chippings of sassafras root, in ten gallons of water; strain it, and pour in, while hot, one gallon of molasses, two spoonfuls of the essence of spruce, two spoonfuls of powdered ginger, and one of powdered allspice; put it in a cask; when sufficiently cold, add half a pint of good yeast; stir it well, stop it close, and when fermented and clear, bottle and cork it tight.

The ladies: May their virtues exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults be still smaller than their bonnets.

Honey Vinegar.—To one quart of clear honey, put eight quarts of warm water; mix it well together; when it has passed through the acetous fermentation, a white vinegar will be formed, in many respects better than the ordinary vinegar.

Hungarian Water.—One pint of spirits of wine, one ounce of oil of rosemary, and two drachms of ambergris.

To Dry Herbs.—Gather them on a dry day, just before they begin to blossom; brush off the dust, cut them in small branches and dry them quickly in a moderate oven: pick off the leaves when dry, pound and sift them; bottle them immediately and cork them closely. They must be kept in a dry place.

To Pot Butter for Winter.—The usual method is to pack it in stone jars with alternate layers of salt and butter, having salt at the bottom of the jar and a layer of salt at the top; rock salt is the best. The following is said to be a superior mode of keeping butter sweet: Mix a large spoonful of powdered white sugar, one of saltpetre, and one of salt; work this quantity into every six pounds of fresh made butter; put it in a stone pot that is thoroughly cleansed, having a thick layer of salt on top.

To Make Good Food of Poor Bread.—If dry or sour bread is cut into small pieces and put in a pan, and set in a very moderately warm oven till of a light brown, and hard and dry in the centre, it can be kept for weeks. Whenever you wish to use a portion of them for puddings or griddle cakes, soak them soft in cold water or milk. If the bread is sour use sufficient saleratus or soda to destroy the acidity of it in making the pudding or cakes. With proper care there need be no waste of even poor bread.

To Keep Cider Sweet.—Put to a barrel of new cider a gill of white mustard seed. This will prevent it from becoming hard and sour for many months. If you wish to keep it from fermenting, put into the barrel a bag containing pulverized charcoal. Treated in this way, it will not possess any intoxicating qualities, and improves by age. In bottling cider, put into each bottle three or four raisins to make it brisk.

To Remove Stains From Silk.—Salts of ammonia mixed with lime will take out the stains of wine from silk. Spirits of turpentine, alcohol and clear ammonia are all good to remove the stains from colored silks.

Fire Proof and Water Proof Paint.—Take a sufficient quantity of water for use; add as much potash as can be dissolved therein; when the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution, first a quantity of flour paste of the consistency of painter's size; second, a sufficiency of pure clay to render it of the consistency of cream. Apply with a painters' brush.

☞ Why is the tolling of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite ? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

To Remove Ink from Furniture, Carpets, etc.

—Wipe the spot with oxalic acid; let it remain a few minutes, then rub it with a cloth wet with warm water. Colored paint, mahogany and carpets will require washing with hartshorn water to restore the original color.

To Soften Hard Water.—A half ounce quick lime dipped into nine quarts of water, and the clear solution put into a barrel of hard water; the whole will be soft as it settles.

Oil Paste Blacking.—Take oil of vitriol two ounces, tanners' oil five ounces, ivory black one pound, molasses five ounces; mix the oil and vitriol together and let it stand a day, and then add the ivory black and molasses and the white of an egg, and stir it well together to a thick paste. This is a superior blacking, will not injure the leather, and give universal satisfaction.

Water Proof for Leather.—Take linseed oil one pint, yellow wax and white turpentine, each two ounces, Burgundy pitch one ounce; melt and color with lampblack.

To Pack Butter.—Pack your butter in a clean, scalded firkin, cover it with strong brine in which a bit of saltpetre is dissolved, spread a cloth all over the top and it will keep well.

Celebrated Three Minute Salve.—For removing corns and warts. It has never failed in a single instance: One pound caustic potash, four drachms belladonna, two ounces per oxide manganese; make into a salve.

Ginger Beer in Bottles.—Put into a clean vessel one gallon of boiling water, one pound of loaf sugar, one ounce best ginger root (bruised,) one ounce of cream tartar or a sliced lemon; stir till the sugar is dissolved; let the whole rest till about milk warm, then add a tablespoonful of good yeast poured over a slice of bread, and allowed to float on the surface. Cover the whole with a cloth and let it rest twenty-four hours. Strain and fill the bottles three-fourths full: cork with good taper corks and tie over. In warm weather it will be fit to drink in two days.

To Make Half a Barrel of Spruce Beer.—Mix thoroughly in a pail three quarts of molasses and one ounce of the essence of double spruce; to this may be added one pound of best ginger; fill the pail with boiling water; pour the mixture into a clean half barrel; fill it up with cold water; add a quart of yeast and shake the whole well together; after fermenting one or two days the bung may be put in, and it will be fit for bottling or for use.

To Dye Black.—Rusty nails or any rusty iron boiled in vinegar, with a small bit of copperas, makes a good black.

Two women got into a fight because one of them called the other a "pedestrian." The indignant woman declared that she had always been very respectable.

Drink for the Sick.—**TAMARIND.**—Boil two ounces of the pulp of tamarinds in two pints of milk; then strain. Use as a refrigerant drink.

ANOTHER.—Dissolve two ounces of the pulp in two pints of warm water and allow it to get cold: use as a refrigerant.

Cure for Chapped Hands.—Instead of washing the hands with soap, employ oatmeal, and after each washing take a little dry oatmeal and rub over the hands, so as to absorb any moisture.

Herrerdish Powder.—The time to make this is during November and December. Slice it the thickness of a shilling and lay it to dry very gradually in a Dutch oven (a strong heat soon evaporates its flavor;) when dry, pound and bottle it.

To Pack Pork.—Scald coarse salt in water and skim it till the salt will no longer melt in the water; pack your pork down in light layers; salt every layer; when the brine is cool cover the pork with it, and keep a heavy stone on the top to keep the pork under brine. Look to it once in a while for the first few weeks, and if the salt has all melted, throw in more. This brine, scalded each time used, will keep good twenty years.

To Kill Cockroaches.—A teacupful of well bruised plaster of paris, mixed with double the quantity of oatmeal, to which add a little sugar (the latter is not essential.) Strew it on the floor or in the chinks where they frequent.

Domestic Yeast.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk-warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

Brilliant Whitewash.—*Such as is used on the east end of the President's house at Washington.*—Take half a bushel of nice unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a large one filled with water; add five gallons of hot water to the mixture; stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on hot. It is said that about a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied.

Liquid Blacking.—Mix a quarter of a pound of ivory black, six gills of vinegar, a tablespoonful of sweet oil and two of molasses. Stir the whole well together, and it is fit for use.

Cure for Cattle Swelled with Green Food.—Give a dose of train oil. The quantity of oil must vary according to the age or size of the animal. For a grown up beast of ordinary size, the quantity recommended is about an English pint.

Superior Preparation for Starching.—Take a couple of ounces of gum arabic, and put it in a pitcher, pour on a pint of boiling water, cover it over, and let it remain until the succeeding day; then turn it off carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and cork it up for use. A tablespoonful of this stirred into a pint of Poland starch made in the usual manner, will give a fine gloss to linen, and will impart a look of newness to either white or colored lawns.

Mixture for Destroying Flies.—Infusion of quassia one pint, brown sugar four ounces, ground pepper two ounces; to be well mixed together and put in small, shallow dishes when required.

Bug Poison.—Proof spirit one pint, camphor two ounces, oil of turpentine four ounces, corrosive sublimate one ounce; mix.

To Prevent Mildew on all sorts of Trees.—The best preventive against mildew is to keep the plant subject to it occasionally syringed with a decoction of elder leaves, which will prevent the fungus growing on them.

Essence of Nutmeg.—Dissolve an ounce of the essential oil of nutmeg in a pint of rectified spirits. This is very nice to use for flavoring cakes and puddings.

Certain Cure for Corns.—One teaspoonful of tar, one of coarse brown sugar and one of saltpetre; the whole to be warmed together. Spread it on kid leather the size of the corns, and in two days they will be drawn out.

Yeast Cakes.—Three ounces of hops in a pail of water boiled down to a quart; strain it and stir in a quart of rye meal while boiling hot; cool it and add half a pint of good yeast; after it has risen a few hours, thicken it with Indian meal stiff enough to roll out upon a board; then put it in the sun and air a few days to dry. A piece of this cake two inches square, dissolved in warm water and thickened with a little flour, will make a large loaf of bread.

To Make Yeast.—To two middling sized boiled potatoes add a pint of boiling water and two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar; one pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound; hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast being made without flour will keep longer, and is said to be much better than any previously in use.

Cup Cake.—Cup cake is about as good as pound cake, and is cheaper. One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour and four eggs, well beat together and baked in pans or cups. Bake twenty minutes and no more.

Tooth Powders.—Half an ounce of chalk and half an ounce of pulverized orris root; mix and flavor to suit, and rub the teeth and gums; the result will indeed be wonderful.

Candles.—Very hard and durable candles are made in the following manner: Melt together ten ounces of mutton tallow, a quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of alum. Candles made of these materials burn with a very clear light.

Ink Spots.—If soaked in warm milk before the ink has a chance to dry, the spot may usually be removed.

Old Fashioned Election Cake.—Take four pounds of flour, three quarters of a pound of butter, four eggs, one pound of sugar, one pound of currants (or raisins if you choose,) half a pint of good yeast, wet it with milk as soft as it can be and be moulded on a board; set it to rise over night in winter; in warm weather three hours is usually enough for it to rise. A loaf the size of common flour bread should bake three-quarters of an hour.

Indian Cake.—One quart of sifted meal, two great spoonfuls of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of salt, a bit of shortening half as big as a hen's egg, stirred together; make it pretty moist with scalding water, put it into a well-greased pan, smooth over the surface with a spoon, and bake it brown on both sides before a quick fire; a little stewed pumpkin scalped with the meal improves the cake. Bannock, split and dipped in butter, makes very nice toast.

Rice Jelly.—Boil a quarter of a pound of rice flour with half a pound of loaf sugar in a quart of water, till the whole becomes one glutinous mass; then strain off the jelly and let it stand to cool. This food is very nourishing and beneficial to invalids.

Whitewash for Fences and Outhouses.—Unslacked lime, one half bushel; salt one peck; ground rice three pounds; powdered whiting one half pound; glue (dissolved) one pound; slake the lime in boiling water in a covered vessel; strain through a wire sieve; add the salt dissolved in hot water; add while hot the rice boiled to a thin paste, then the glue and whiting; let it stand several days and put it on hot.

Corn Bread.—To one quart of sour milk add two teaspoonfuls of finely pulverized saleratus, two eggs well beaten, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, and a piece of butter as large as an egg; salt to suit the taste, and then stir in the meal, making the mixture about as stiff as for pound cake. Bake quick to the color of a rich light brown.

To Clarify Cider.—Mix together one quart each of lime and clean dry ashes, and two quarts of new milk; pour these into a hogshead of cider just from the press. In ten hours it will be fit to rack.

To Preserve Peaches.—Scald peaches in boiling water, but do not let them boil; take them out and put them in cold water, then dry them in a sieve and put them in long, wide mouthed bottles; to a half dozen peaches put a quarter of a pound of clarified sugar, pour it over the peaches, fill up the bottles with brandy, and stop them close.

To Keep Moths from Furs, etc.—A piece of camphor placed at the bottom of a drawer of woolens or furs will prevent moths, and so will red cedar chips or bits of cigar boxes.

To Make Lime Water.—Take two tablespoonfuls of unslacked lime, and put to it three quarts of boiling water, which will give two quarts of clear lime water. Should any person wish to make a quantity of the lime water, they can do so by taking of lime and water the proportions as directed above, keeping it in a stone jar ready for use.

To Cure Hams.—Take of rock salt nine pounds; saltpetre eight ounces; molasses three pints; for one hundred pounds of meat. Rub the mixture well on to the hams, every three or four days for four or five weeks.

For Making Soap.—Take of hard soap three pounds, rain water four parts; sal soda a half pound; or take of soft soap two gallons, rain water six quarts; sal soda one pound. {

For Making a Harder Soap.—Take of hard soap one pound; rain water one gallon; sal soda half a pound; super carbonate soda two ounces; a small quantity of salt, about a tablespoonful to be added while boiling. All of the above are to be boiled until they assume a proper consistency and color. By adding to either of the above, while boiling, a little lime water, it will improve them.

To Soften Hard Water, or purify river water, simply boil it, and then leave it to atmospheric exposure.

Potatoes boiled and mashed while hot are good to use in making short-cakes and puddings; they save flour, and less shortening is necessary.

Boiling Vegetables.—Put in no green vegetables till the water boils, if you would keep all their sweetness.

Swellings.—Nothing is so good to take down swellings as a soft poultice of stewed white beans, put on in a thin muslin bag, and renewed every hour or two.

Cement for Broken Glass, etc.—A bit of isinglass, dissolved in gin, or boiled in spirits of wine, is said to make strong cement for broken glass, china and sea-shells.

To Make a Candle Burn all Night, in a sick room or elsewhere, put finely powdered salt on the candle until it reaches the blackened part of the wick; in this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night, from a small piece of candle.

To Pickle Cucumbers and Onions Sliced.—Cut them in slices, and sprinkle salt over them. Next day drain them for five or six hours; then put them into a stone jar, pour boiling vinegar over them, and keep them in a warm place. The slices should be thick. Repeat the boiling vinegar, and stop them up again instantly; and so on till green; the last time put pepper. Keep in small stone jars.

Crab-Apple Jelley.—Boil the apples with just water enough to cover them, until tender. Mash with a spoon, and strain out the juice. Take a pint of juice to a pound of sugar; boil thirty minutes and strain through a hair sieve.

Apple Jelly.—Pare tart apples and cut them up; put to them a little water, and let them boil until it becomes glutinous and reduced; then strain it; put one pound of white sugar to each pint of juice; flavor with lemon essence and boil until it is a fine clear jelly; then strain it into moulds.

To make Buckwheat Cakes out of Shorts.—Take two parts of shorts, one part of flour, mix in milkwarm water, a spoonful of salt, a cup of yeast; stir thoroughly and set to rise; before baking, stir in a teaspoonful of soda.

To Pickle Red Cabbage.—Slice it into a colander, and sprinkle each layer with salt; let it drain two days, then put it into a jar, and pour boiling vinegar enough to cover, and put in a few slices of red beet root. Observe to choose the purple red cabbage. Those who like the flavor of spice will boil it with the vinegar. Cauliflower cut in bunches, and thrown in after being salted, will look of a beautiful red.

Preserved Peaches.—Take ripe freestone peaches; pare, stone and quarter them. To six pounds of the cut peaches allow three pounds of the best brown sugar. Strew the sugar among the peaches, and set them away in a covered vessel. Next morning put the whole into a preserving kettle, and boil it slowly about an hour and three-quarters, or two hours, skimming it well.

Raspberry Jam.—Allow a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Boil the fruit half an hour; strain one-quarter of the fruit and throw away the seeds; add the sugar and boil the whole ten minutes.

Prune Pudding.—Make a batter of eggs; two to a pint of milk; make a rather thick batter with flour; wash some prunes in water, and stir them in; tie it in a cloth, and boil two hours; butter and sugar sauce.

New Year's Cake.—Seven pounds of flour, two pounds and a half of sugar, two pounds of butter, and a pint of water, with a teaspoonful of volatile salts dissolved in it. Work the paste well; roll it thin and cut it in small cakes, with a tin cutter; lay them on tin plates, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes.

Ham Toast.—Boil a quarter pound lean ham, chop it fine, with the yolk of three eggs well beaten, one-half ounce of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream and a little cayenne pepper; stir it over the fire until it thickens; spread it on hot toast with the crust well bruised or entirely cut off; garnish with parsley

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONIALS.

Extract from a letter from McGlasson & Shaw, dated Glasgow, Scott Co., Ill., April 23, 1868.—It would be almost impossible for us to keep a drug store without your valuable oil, for it gives entire satisfaction when and wherever used. It is the most valuable medicine ever used or offered to the public.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Nathan Lindsey, County Judge of Shelby Co., Iowa, dated Harlan, April 13, 1867.—It is decidedly preferred to any other liniment sold in this section.

Extract of a letter from J. G. Campbell, Clinton, Ind., dated June 5, 1867.—In my experience of twelve years in the general drug business, I have never found anything to give so general satisfaction as Merchant's Gargling Oil. It stands the test in my business above all others, and I contend it is the best preparation in use.

Extract of a letter from H. T. Oliver, Campbellsburg, Ky., dated June 8, 1867.—Send me a quantity of pamphlets. The Gargling Oil, in truth, is the only thing that sells here.

From A. J. Niel, Lewisville, Coshocton Co., Ohio, March 1852.—I have used your Gargling Oil for the scratches on my horse, and it cured it with the first application

Extract of a letter from J. O. Pratt, dated Quincy, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., August 12, 1854.—I have been acquainted with your medicine (Gargling Oil), for the last fourteen years. It has proved a sure cure for Foot Rot in sheep, for which I sold the last bottle, and have calls almost daily for more. Please forward as soon as convenient.

From M. Powell, Napoleon, Ohio, March 8, 1857.—Our people have been using your Gargling Oil for Kidney Worms in hogs, and find it the best thing they can get. I will want a new supply soon.

R. D. Taylor, of Concord, Ky., says the Gargling Oil cured a horse of his, injured while plowing, by attempting to step over a stump, almost severing the thigh from the body; also, that he has used it in his family for fifteen years, and is the best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Frost Bites, Strains, Rheumatism, etc., he ever used.

From R. F. Green, Sabine City, Texas, Dec. 31, 1858.—Your Gargling Oil gives entire satisfaction, and the demand for it is steadily increasing.

The United States,
WHEN, WHERE, AND BY WHOM SETTLED.

Year of Settle- ment.	States.	Area in square miles.	Where Settled.	By Whom.
1565	Florida.....	59,268	St. Augustine.....	Spaniards.
1607	Virginia.....	37,352	Jamestown.....	English.
1614	New York.....	47,000	Manhattan.....	Dutch.
1620	Massachusetts ..	7,800	Plymouth.....	English Puritans.
1623	New Hampshire..	9,280	Dover.....	English.
1624	New Jersey.....	8,320	Bergen.....	Dutch and Swedes.
1625	Maine.....	31,766	Bristol.....	English.
1627	Delaware.....	2,120	Cape Henlopen.....	Swedes and Finns.
1633	Connecticut.....	4,674	Windsor.....	Emigration from Mass.
1634	Maryland.....	11,124	St. Mary's.....	English.
1636	Rhode Island ..	1,306	Providence.....	English.
1663	North Carolina..	50,704	Albemarle.....	English.
1669	Wisconsin.....	53,924	Green Bay.....	French.
1670	Michigan.....	56,243	Detroit.....	French.
1670	South Carolina..	29,385	Fort Royal.....	English.
1682	Pennsylvania..	46,000	Philadelphia.....	English.
1685	Arkansas ..	52,198	Arkansas Post.....	French.
1690	Texas	237,404	San Antonia de Bexar.....	Spaniards.
1690	Indiana.....	33,809	Vincennes.....	French.
1699	Louisiana.....	41,255	Iberville.....	French.
1711	Alabama.....	50,722	Mobile.....	French.
1716	Mississippi ..	47,156	Natchez.....	French.
1720	Illinois	54,405	Kaskaskia.....	French.
1725	Vermont.....	10,212	Fort Dunmer.....	Emigration from Mass.
1733	Georgia	58,000	Savannah.....	English.
1757	Tennessee	45,600	Fort Loudon.....	Em. from North Carolin
1764	Missouri	67,380	St. Louis.....	French.
1769	Calitornia	158,687	San Diego.....	Spaniards.
1775	Kentucky.....	37,680	Boonesboro	Emigration from Virgin
1788	Ohio	39,904	Marietta.....	Em. from New England.
1811	Oregon	102,606	Astoria.....	Em. from New York.
1833	Iowa	50,914	Burlington.....	Em. from New England.
1846	Minnesota	95,274	St. Paul.....	Em. from New England.
1850	Kansas	75,418	Fort Leavenworth.....	Em. fr. N. E. & W. Sta
1860	Nevada	81,539	Washoe City.....	Em. fr. Calif'a principal
	West Virginia.....	24,000		Formed from State of Va

Facts and Figures.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment for thirty-seven years. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines in one of our Almanacs and Vade-Mecums, and read what people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States* and *other countries*.

Our *testimonials* date from 1834 to 1867, and are *unsolicited*. Use the *Gargling Oil* and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all and defy contradiction.

	1871					
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Caution to Counterfeit-
ers, Imitators and
Venders!

\$500 REWARD

The above reward will be paid to any person who shall produce testimony sufficient, and will prosecute to conviction any person or persons for counterfeiting Merchant's Gargling Oil.

JOHN HODGE,
Secretary.

Directions for Using the Gargling Oil.

First shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply it three or four times a day, as you would any embrocation, by rubbing it on the parts affected with the hand. If the Oil is too strong, as sometimes is the case, causing much smarting to the animal or to human flesh, reduce it a little with whisky or water. For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc., rub it on thoroughly by the fire. When the wound is a cut, raw, sore and tender, only apply the Oil with soft rag or feather, and not rub it, but simply wet the parts affected twice or thrice a day.

◆◆◆ Gargling Oil has been 37 years in use. ◆◆◆

Always inquire for MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, and take no other.

Caution to Purchasers of Merchant's Gargling Oil.

The genuine has the signature of "Geo. W. Merchant" over the cork, "Gargling Oil, Lockport, N. Y.," blown in the glass, and our Trade Mark engraved on the Internal Revenue Stamp.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Angleberries, Powder for.....	9
Broken Wind.....	19
Blister Ointment.....	9
Ball, Fever.....	8
" Astringent.....	9
" Anodyne.....	9
" Diuretic.....	8
" Physic for Horses.....	7
" " Cattle.....	8
" Stomachic Purgative.....	9
" Sedative and Worms.....	8
Bots and Belly Ache.....	16
Callous Tendons.....	15
Cordial, Purging.....	9
" for Animals.....	8
Crownscab	16
Corns.....	17
Canker, Loo, Foot Rot.....	17
Cold or Distemper, Constipation.....	19
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc.....	19
Dropsy, Diabetes.....	20
Domestic Economy.....	21
Farriery.....	7
Fistula, Fractures.....	12, 13
Founder, Fever etc.....	18
Foomentations.....	21
Grease.....	16
Glands.....	20
Heel Cracks.....	12, 16
Hydrocephalus.....	19
Inflammation .....	.....
Lammas.....	.....
Nervous Exhaustion.....	.....
Powder, Fever, for Horses.....	.....
" Diuretic.....	.....
" Condition .....	.....
Poll Evil.....	.....
Palsy, Paralysis.....	.....
Poultices, Pulse.....	.....
Quittor, Quinsy.....	.....
Recipes, Valuable.....	2, 3, 4,
Ringbone.....	.....
Rowels and Setons.....	.....
Rules, Useful.....	.....
Sitfasts, Swelled Legs, etc.....	.....
Stringhalt.....	.....
Strains, etc.....	.....
Spavin, Curb, etc.....	.....
Sallenders and Mallenders.....	.....
Splints.....	.....
Shoeing, Prick In.....	.....
Stranguary, Strangles.....	.....
Tonic for Animals.....	.....
Tumors, Thrush.....	.....
Tetanus.....	.....
Ulcers, Mixture for.....
Udder Ills.....
Wounds, Treatment of.....
Warts, Windgalls.....
Worms

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